

CLEARANCE SALE OF WINTER GOODS

OWING TO OUR ALREADY CRUISED CONDITION AND IN ORDER TO MAKE ROOM FOR MERCHANTS DUE WITHIN 10 DAYS, AND BEFORE STOCK TAKING WE MAKE THESE PRICES. AVAIL YOURSELVES OF THESE CHANCES AS EVERYTHING IS OF THE BEST.

OUTING FLANNEL	TOWELS
10c quality, plain and figured, all yours for 6/4c per yd.	20 dozen Turkish towels in 25c quality, large thick and heavy for 50c
COTTON FLANNEL	COTTON BLANKETS
Bleached and unbleached, 10c, 12 1/2c and 15c qualities, best assortments all go for 8/4c per yd.	Sizes 11-4 and 12-4 cotton blankets white and colored, \$1.10 grad 80c per pair.
DRESS GINGHAMS	WOOLEN BLANKETS
10c and 12 1/2c grades of pattern woven stripes and check gingham. A winner for 6/4c per yd.	Special price of one-fourth off on gray and white blankets, regular price \$4.50 to \$5.00 pair.
SILK LINES	QUILTS
Yard wide silk lines in 12 1/2c and 15c qualities. New flowered designs 8/4c per yd.	\$2.50 quality of quilts \$1.95 \$2.50 quality of quilts \$1.65 \$2.50 quality of quilts \$1.25 \$2.50 quality of quilts \$1.10 One special lot for 75c
CURTAIN NET	WID GLOVES
20c quality of net and fancy Japanese drapery 12/2c per yd.	Broken lines of the popular American Beauty corsets in \$1.00 grades 65c each.
NOVELTY WASH GOODS	MUSLIN UNDERWEAR
Assorted lines of wash goods in well selected varieties 25c and 35c qualities 15c per yd.	Ladies' corset covers and muslin drawers in 50c to \$1.00 qualities 3 for \$1.00

One-Half Price Specials

SKIRTS

A number of good value odd lines of woolen skirts which range in price from \$2.50 to \$5. To close one half off.

WAISTS

Black taffeta and check black, blue and white; generous assortment. To close out lines in \$1 to \$6.00 grades, one-half off.

SUITS

Two lines of ladies' suits in broken sizes, values \$15.00 to \$20.00. To close out we offer them

\$7.50 Each

SILK SKIRTS

\$20.00 value fancy striped black taffeta skirt, special \$12.50
\$15.00 value pleated ayslet trimmed black taffeta skirt, special \$11.00
\$12.50 value black pique sole fancy trimmed skirt, special \$9.00
\$10.00 value black taffeta skirt, extra value, special \$5.00

BELTS

Novelty belts in silk and leather in 35c, 50c and 75c grades
25c each

FANCY COBS

Comb sets in plain and fancy trimmings in 75c qualities
35c set.

NOVELTY SUINGS

45c checked suitings, 45c yd.
\$1.25 imported mohair, 75c yd.
75c checked mohair, 40c yd.

FANCY GARTERS

Left over garters from Christmas, 50c and 75c grades
20c per pair

YARNS

Large 25c line of Gean knitting yarn, 15c skein.
Shetland floss, 3 skein for 25c.

HAND BAGS

All lines in 75c to \$1.00 grades
60c each

STANDARD PATTERNS FOR JANUARY NOW READY.

GEIARD BROS.

12 West Washington.

THE WRONG JAPANESE ARRESTED ATTUCSON

The Criminals Who are Wanted in Utah are now supposed to be in the High Seas.

Some weeks ago two Japanese were taken into custody by city police. The Japanese arrested on the description furnished by the police of the Japanese arrested in Salt Lake City. At that time it was known the particular nature of the crime for which they were wanted but the unusual method of punishing the description by wire led to police officers to believe that the Japanese were murderers. It has since developed that that was not the case and further that the suspects are not the parties.

According to the Salt Lake papers reached here yesterday to Sheriff Box Elder county, Utah, which crime was committed by the Japanese arrested in Utah to authorize the arrest of the parties held Tuesday. The action has not been taken. The Japanese arrested in Utah was arrested in Salt Lake City. The Japanese arrested in Utah was arrested in Salt Lake City. The Japanese arrested in Utah was arrested in Salt Lake City.

trusted to them by the court. The Japanese arrested in Utah was arrested in Salt Lake City. The Japanese arrested in Utah was arrested in Salt Lake City. The Japanese arrested in Utah was arrested in Salt Lake City.

Trace has been found of two suspects that those arrested at the Governor's office. The Japanese arrested in Utah was arrested in Salt Lake City. The Japanese arrested in Utah was arrested in Salt Lake City. The Japanese arrested in Utah was arrested in Salt Lake City.

TRY DANDELION for constipation. It is an old remedy—been in use for years. Dr. Edwards' Compound Tablets and Pills sold by all druggists. Free trial package at E. S. Watkins' Pharmacy, Phoenix, Ariz.

A reporter asked a Missouri farmer today for news. "I don't know a better farmer replied, 'and what's the use of telling you when you don't know anything?'"—Aitchison Globe.

A man of will power is one who can buy a Christmas tree and not spend \$10.—Aitchison Globe.

AFTER-HOLIDAY EFFORT FOR SHIP SUBSIDY BILL

The President Has a Message for Congress Intended to Pange the Western Mind.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 31. (Special Correspondence to The Republic.)—Friends of the shipping bill, which the special message was President Roosevelt will send to Congress on the subject of legislation for the encouragement of the American merchant marine, will have much to do with the members of Congress from the Middle West whose opposition to the ship subsidy legislation, coupled as it has been with that of the members from the south, has hitherto prevented favorable consideration for shipping measures. It is understood the message will deal with the effect which the steamship combinations have had on our trade, especially between the Atlantic coast of South America and the United States and between the Pacific coast and Europe. Data has been held before the president, dealing with these two combinations. One of them has headquarters in Liverpool and controls our business with Brazil, Uruguay and Argentina. The other, composed of British, French and German steamship owners, with headquarters in London, controls the carrying of grain from Washington, Oregon and California around Cape Horn to Great Britain and Europe. The president has been supplied with a copy of the rules of the combination, dated from Leadon, England, which shows the inflated rates of freight are made to apply only on American cargoes going to Europe. European goods shipped outward to the Pacific coast being exempted by the rules.

The other combination, which monopolizes the steamship traffic between New York and South America, is also of an international character being composed principally of German and British shipowners. There is an American ship in either combination. Reports of our ministers at consuls in South America and statements of merchants and travelers, who that this combination employs all the machinery of rebates and discriminations, and that they deliberately keep rates high on American trade while lowering them on European goods in order to favor our competitors in Europe at our expense. According to the commercial press of Brazil it is largely due to the malice of this European steamship line that our exports of breadstuffs, machinery and provisions to Brazil decreased from \$15,000,000 in 1895 to \$11,000,000 in 1904. The combination of the European "combine" are also responsible for the fact that Secretary of State saw the Stars and Stripes only in his entire journey around South America. Not a single American flag and only a few small sails were flying on the American flag appeared in our trade with Argentina and Brazil in the first six months of 1906. "When these facts are made known," said a member of the house of representatives, who is prominent in the shipping bill, "I shall be greatly interested in seeing whether these Western men on the committee and in the house who have hesitated about encouraging American shipbuilding lines will not change their attitude. It is largely through raising high freight rates on product raised and exported by Western farmers that these foreign monopolies have. The honor of our flag as well as the commercial progress of the nation is involved in the efforts of the European combinations to throttle American trade."

A genius for figures has just been trying to cipher out why San Francisco and the Pacific slope is so terribly agitated over the coming of the Japanese. According to statistics they are coming to this country at the rate of one thousand a month, or twelve thousand a year. At that rate it will take a little more than ninety-three years to have a million of them come over, and as some of them will die, and perhaps a few others return in that time, it is not likely there will be a whole million of them in 1999, the time when the coming of a million will elapse. We now have a population of 20,000,000, and in 1999 we ought to have 200,000,000. The Japanese would be only one two hundredth of the whole population. As hardly any of us will be alive in 1999 we ought not to be much scared about the Japs. We can safely leave them to our posterity. If a hundred years from now they get to be troublesome, our descendants will have wit enough to tackle the subject.

The propagation and distribution of food fishes by the bureau of fisheries in the past fiscal year reached a magnitude never before attained, the number of fish and lobsters hatched and distributed aggregated 1,831,834. 640. White fish, chinook, salmon, blueback salmon, black-spotted trout, brook trout, lake trout, pike, yellow and white perch, cod, flatfish and lobster were cultivated and planted in large numbers. A noteworthy feature of the work was the introduction of government salmon culture in Alaska. The scientific work conducted in the interests of the commercial fisheries has covered the usual wide range, much being in continuation of work already in progress. Special investigations were made in fresh waters of Maine and Alaska, of the oyster grounds of Louisiana, the fishery resources of the Alaskan coast and other parts of the North Pacific ocean; large collection of fishes from the coast of tropical America and the Philippine Islands have been studied. Commissioner of Fisheries Bowers says the failure of the states to make adequate provision for protecting the food fish supply within their limits, more particularly the migratory species, appears more urgently to demand action on the part of Congress. He thinks the government should either assume jurisdiction over migratory fishes that can not be regarded as the property of any one state, or should suspend fish-cultural operations in waters where its efforts are completely counteracted by the indifference of the states.

When you hear a woman bragging about all the things around the house her husband can do to perfection, that's her way of not fretting because he can't make much of a living for them.—New York Press.

THE CLIFTON FLOOD ENSUING LITIGATION

The Subject of County Division Again Agitated in the Populous Eastern Part of Graham.

Clifton, Ariz., Dec. 27.—(Special correspondence to The Republic.)—A little over three weeks after the worst disaster in the history of this place the town is again beginning to assume a more pleasing and normal aspect but to one viewing it for the first time since the flood, there still remains enough devastation to prove what might power the waters developed at their height and the awful loss and destruction that was incurred by property owners.

Strange as it may seem, it is nevertheless a fact, that the sand, mud and tallings brought down the little stream known as Chase creek did more damage than the water itself. The flood of course carried down the stream dozens and dozens of houses and buildings of one kind and another but the actual loss to storekeepers and others was in the damaged and almost ruined goods that the mud settled around.

Many of the stores and dwellings along the creek were almost submerged in water and when it receded the height of the water was marked by an accumulation of mud that it required days of hard work to clean out.

One of the Clifton schools, a splendid building, where by the way a graduate of the Tempe Normal, Karl Lee-Jorick, is principal, was left with every desk on the lower floor completely buried in sediment. At the time of the disaster there was such an enormous amount of work to be done that help was scarce and it required a week's time on the part of the principal and what little help he could secure to clean the building up and get school started again.

Stores and homes that formerly were several steps above the level of the creek are now on the level or below it and have been almost dug out of the mud.

To the ordinary observer, not familiar with conditions, it appears that any subsequent flood in time to come will necessarily be more destructive than the one that has just been experienced, for the creek bed both in Chase creek and the Frisco river is filled up to a great extent and it would seem that the same amount of water or even less coming down again will naturally rise to a higher level. The residents of Clifton, however, are a peculiar people in that they take a flood in a matter-of-fact sort of way and spirit, and though their loss may be great, they apparently take little thought of it, but the moment the waters go down sufficiently to permit work, commence cleaning up and repairing the damage. At the present time, after what was the most destructive flood in the memory of the oldest residents, where the property loss is roughly estimated at half a million dollars, and where lives were lost, the people are actively engaged in reconstructing their homes and stores, and remarkable as it may seem, almost without exception they are building on the identical spot where but a few weeks ago water stood anywhere from one to twenty feet deep. They are doing this with a full realization from past experience that it is only a question of time until there will be other floods, for they are of annual occurrence, only that some are less severe than others. The only precautions that are being taken by property owners to prevent a repetition of the disaster of December 3 is the use of brick where adobe was formerly used and the raising of some of the buildings a few feet higher than they were formerly. It is said that there are houses along Chase creek that have been flooded and in turn raised higher year after year from the time they were built and now stand many feet higher than their original location.

In the business and different residential sections of the town there was scarcely a building that was not more or less damaged, though in a few protected places the owners escaped loss. Those few fortunate ones, however, are those in the minority. Notwithstanding the awful property loss, the people met it with a smile and showed wonderfully cheerful dispositions in coping with the work of rebuilding the town. A prominent man of Clifton remarked to the writer that though the estimated loss to the residents was half a million, there was no apparent feeling of it. It is such a prosperous little place that it takes but a short time for the business men and others to retrieve what loss was incurred. The firm in which he was interested, for instance, was just on the verge of paying a 15 per cent dividend a few days after the flood. Instead of paying this dividend, the money was used for rebuilding and repairing the damage.

THE LOSS OF LIFE. As to the loss of life during the flood, it transpires that this phase of the question was grossly exaggerated by the dispatches that were sent out first, not through any desire on the part of the senders to make the disaster seem any worse than it really was, for the best was bad enough, but in many cases the dispatches were entirely rewritten and disfigured beyond recognition to such an extent that while they appeared more sensational they did not at all give the real facts of the case. Editor Leonard of the Copper Era is the writer's authority for the statement that so far as has been learned but four bodies have ever been recovered, that of Mrs. Thrum and three unidentified Mexicans. Others of course may have been drowned and their bodies carried further down stream and buried, but it is not probable that at the very worst more than half a dozen people lost their lives.

DAMAGE SUITS. An interesting outcome of the flood that will no doubt be watched closely by people in Arizona for some time to come is the damage suit that has been filed against the Detroit Copper Mining company by residents of that part of Clifton known as Chase creek. It is claimed by the sufferers in that section of town that the breaking of the Detroit company's concentrator dam at Morenci was responsible for the greater part of the damage. They assert that the breaking of the dam and the subsequent sudden rise of the creek due to the body of water back of the dam coming down when the creek was already at flood height raised the river

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Just received a delayed shipment of 25 sets of single and double buggy harness. Your choice at cost.

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STOVE BOARDS AND FIRE PLACE SETS

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DEEP AND SHALLOW WELL PUMPS

from three to six feet. Different ones give different figures.

Immediately after the abatement of the flood the residents of Chase creek held a mass meeting and prepared an estimate of their damage. This estimate was presented to the Detroit company and was refused, whereupon the citizens employed legal assistance in the person of Attorney Fielder of Deming, N. M., and a damage suit for approximately \$150,000 was filed. In addition to this it is reported that the same company will have a criminal action brought against it on a charge of criminal neglect. The action is to be brought on account of the death of Mrs. Thrum, it being claimed that the company was responsible in not having taken proper precautions to prevent the breaking of the dam and giving warning to the people of Chase creek when it became known beyond a doubt that the dam was giving away.

The mining company and the people of Morenci on the other hand contend that the breaking of the concentrator dam had no material effect on the height of Chase creek and that the damage would have resulted if the dam had remained intact. The dam at the time of breaking impounded but two million gallons of water and did not give way all at once, but at two different times. It leaked from the bottom first and let a portion of the water out, but the weight at the top crushed in the bottom and held the break for an hour longer, when it all went out. It is claimed by the Detroit company that the breaking of the dam did not affect that creek more than a few inches at the most. They further contend that warning was given Clifton by telephone of the danger long before the dam gave way. It is likely that the cases will be brought up in the spring term of court or possibly considered in Phoenix at the January term of the supreme court.

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CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.
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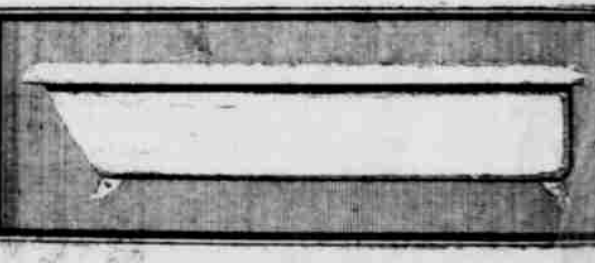


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ton by telephone of the danger long before the dam gave way. It is likely that the cases will be brought up in the spring term of court or possibly considered in Phoenix at the January term of the supreme court.

The attorney for the Clifton residents has returned to Deming. It is understood with the intention of securing a competent civil engineer to make a thorough investigation of the conditions before the case is brought to trial.

AN INNOVATION. The Shannon company here recently adopted something of an innovation in regard to property holdings of employees of the company. They have been granted the privilege of owning their own home sites and paying for them on the installment plan. Previously, as is the case with the other mining companies in this section of the country, the employees are charged ground rent even though they may own the houses which are built on rented ground. In anticipation of the division of Graham county this company has also appropriated a site for the court house of the proposed new county. This matter of dividing the county is causing much talk here and gives promise of arousing no little interest in the coming session of the legislature.

The proposed action is strongly advocated by the residents of both Clifton and Morenci.

Since the purchase of Alaska in 1867 the United States has received as revenue from the lease of the sealing privilege on the Pribiloff Islands more than nine million dollars, or two millions more than we paid for the territory. The trade in skins on the Pribiloffs by Americans since the purchase of Alaska exceeds fifty million dollars in value. During the winter of 1905-6 the department of commerce and labor captured 456 blue and 11 white foxes on the St. George Island.

The men make fun of the presents given by women at Christmas, but do the men use any better judgment? In fact, does any one give a present that has a grain of sense tied to it.—Aitchison Globe.

When a man has been used to living in a flat he must feel awful lonesome and desolate when he dies and is in such spacious quarters as a coffin.—New York Press.

Winning on a slot machine is an event equal to a hunter killing a wild